NEWPORT MERCURY.

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BILL OF MORTALITY,

For NEWPORT, (Rhode-Island) for A. D. 1812.

BY DR. DAVID KING.

COMPLAINT.	AGE.	MALES.	FEMALES.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	TOTAL.
Abscess,	20, 13, 25 years	1	2					1	1			1				3
Aphtha,	10 days	1				1										1
Apoplexy,	75, 71, 84, 86, 81, 35, 76, 60, 63, 56 years	7	3		1	1	2	1	1				2	1	1	10
Asthma,	37 years.		1								1					1
Atrophy,	6w. 4m. 63, 1, 8m. 16m. years.	5	1					2			2	1	1			6
Cachexia,	69, 40, 45, 53, 35, 73, 72, 58 years	5	3	1	3			1	1	1	1					8
Cholera Infantum,	1 year	1									1					1
Cholic,	63 years		1						1							1
Consumption,	21, 20, 68, 67, 23, 17, 20, 46, 77, 28, 18, 59, 73, 15, 35, 26, 30 79, years.	7	11	2		3	3	3			3	1	2		1	18
Convulsions,	4m. 16, 3, 4m. 9d. 3w years	5	1						2	1	2	1				6
Croup,	3, 10, 5 months	2	1			1		1								3
Diarrhœa Chronic,	45 years.	1				1										1
Dropsy,	25, 49 years	2						1	1							2
Fever Bilious,	19, 30 years	1	1		1	1										2
Fever from Worms,	3, 2 years	1	1	1				1								2
Mortification,	68 years	1													1	1
Old Age,	87, 85, 78, 83, 78, 90, 75, 79, 85, 85, 92, 84, 77, 85, 95 years	6	9	1	3	2		1	1	1			3	3		15
Palsy,	67, 76 years		2	1		1										2
Pneumonia,	73, 55, 45, 35, 76 years	3	2	1				2		1					1	5
Small-Pox,	30 years.		1													1
CASUALTIES, Drowned,	16, 11, 28 years.	3							1	1		1				3
Frozen,	22 years					1										1
Over-dose of Laudanum,	3 weeks.		1		1											1
Suicide,	40, 42 years				2											2
Total		5	41	8	11	12	5	13	9	6	10	5	9	4	4	96

THE Deaths in 1809, were 109—In 1810, 129—In 1811, 100.—Average Annual Births, 261.

NEWPORT is situated in N lat. 41° 29′ W long. 71° 17′ and contains 7907 Inhabitants.

New Goods.

JUST Opened by the Subscriber, at No. 175, Thames-street, a general assortment of staple and Fancy Goods, of the newest fashions, consisting of:

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, forest cloths, imperial and brunswick cords, stockinnets, velvets, elegant vestings, fearnoughts, coatings, flannels, baizes, elegant ginghams, calicoes and prints white and coloured cambricks, British shirtings, India cottons, rose Blankets, all sizes; Lutstrings and Ribbons, kidderminster and Venetian carpetings, Bombazets from 2s 3d to 5s 3d per yard, windsores, leno, book, india-book, and spider Muslins, French lawns, oil-cloths, gloves and hosiery.—With almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods store.

A L S O,

Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong and Imperial Teas, of very highest flavour, for particular family use.—Fresh Currants and drum Raisins; a few barrels of

Fresh Buck Wheat FLOUR,

Free from grit, by the barrel or smaller quantity

☞ A complete Assortment of American Manufactured GOOD, and Cotton Yarn, from the Manufactories of *Almy, Brown & Slater.*

EDWARD W. LAWTON.

Newport, Nov. 30.

Copperas.

EIGHT Hogsheads, (about 6 Tons) of the above article, for sale by WILLIAM ENGS & SON, No. 170, Thames-Street.

Newport, Feb. 10.

FOR SALE,

TWO or 300 Tons of superior Ship Timber, part of which has been in a dock more than a year, and near a good building spot; said Timber is near the stone Bridge in Tiverton.—Also, 2 or 300 Cords of Wood, within a mile of the landing.—For further particulars, enquire of ABRAHAM BARKER, Tiverton, or of ISAAC BARKER, Pembroke, (Mass.)

Tiverton, 11th of 2d mo. 1813.

TO LET,

(Possession to be given the 25th of March next.)

THE FARM in Coggeshall's neck, formerly belonging to Dr. Oliphant, with a good House, large barns, and other out buildings, and a valuable privilege of sea manure.—Apply to THOMAS G. HAZARD.

South-Kingstown, Dec. 10.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

Bales India COTTON
40 Kegs Butter for family use.
10 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
30 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
25 casks Nails.
40 barrels Flour.
20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogsheads Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine
20 Logs Mahogany
30,000 Havanna segars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS

Newport, Dec. 19.

PATENT SKY LIGHTS, &c.

This day received, and for Sale by

JOHN B. LYON,

Lyon's Wharf.

A QUANTITY of Patent SKY-LIGHTS. He has also for sale, 2500 ft. o Romsdell's Oars, of the first quality various sizes.—50 Quintals streights and shoal Fish.—Mess Pork, old and new, in bbls. and half bbls.—with a variety of other articles.

J. B. LYON contemplating a new arrangement in his business, requests all persons having Accounts open with him to call and close the same on or before the 31st inst. and all persons indebted to him are earnestly solicited to settle their Accounts by Cash or Note by that time.

Newport, Dec. 18.

TO LET,

THAT well-known FARM in Tiverton, late the residence of Col John Cooke, deceased, together with all the buildings and privileges thereto belonging.—Said Farm contains about 200 acres, and in goodness of soil and beauty of situation is surpassed by none in this state.—For further particulars apply to Capt. ELISHA BROWN in Tiverton, or to JOSIAH C. SHAW, in Newport.

Jan. 28, 1813.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Sattin, extra long white kid gloves, habit, white kid and beaver do.; Lutstrings, well calculated for pelises; an elegant assortment of Prints and Ginghams, bombazetts, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear MUFFS and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS

Newport, Nov 20.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco.
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscavado Sugar.
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate
194 bales Cassia.
16 do. Cotton.

CASH, advanced as usual, on Good deposited for public or private Sale.—All Cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 5.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Middletown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Joseph Freeborn*, late of said Middletown, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed by said Court for that purpose.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, that we will attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings any time within said term.

ELISHA ALLEN, PELEG SANDFORD, } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH BROWNELL, *Adm'r.*

Middletown, Jan. 20, 1813.

Newport,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1813.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

THE Legislature of this State commenced their session at East-Greenwich, on Tuesday the 16th inst. when his Excellency the Governor communicated the following Message:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

AS the season is fast approaching, when it will be reasonable to expect our enemy will become more powerful on our coast, than he has heretofore been, and it being highly probable that this State will be visited by them, I conceive it a duty incumbent on me to give you all the information I have been able to obtain, respecting the Military Stores, &c. belonging to the State:—From which you will be able to determine the necessity or expediency of ordering further supplies.

The 1000 Stand of Arms, expected from the United States, as mentioned to you at October session, I have since received;—and to effect the object, for which they were obtained, I have directed that five hundred of them be deposited in Newport, under the care of the Hon. Simeon Martin and Christopher Fowler, Esquires, who are requested to have them inspected, and kept in order:—And with the advice of Major-General Sheldon, when occasion shall require it, are to deliver them, with the necessary ammunition, to such part of Brigadier-General M'Corrie's Brigade, as may be first called into service. The other five hundred are under the care of the Quarter-Master-General of the State, at Providence, until further orders:—But if, in your opinion, a better disposition can be made of them for the security of the State, or that a general distribution of them ought now to be made, you will give the necessary directions.

Of the powder and lead purchased for the State, as reported to you at last session, as many cartridges have been made, as are at present thought necessary, or as can be of use; the principal part of which, with a sufficient number of flints, are at Newport, under the direction of those gentlemen who have the care of the Arms:—The residue, with the remaining part of the powder, lead, &c. are in the possession of the Quarter-Master-General, at Providence.

Of the Ordnance, which *formerly* belonged to the State, there is no *record* to be found. I have, however, been able to find that there are three pair of Brass Field Pieces *now* belonging to the State—one pair of which are in the care of the Artillery Company at Newport, commanded by Colonel Benjamin Fry—one pair in the care of the Artillery Company at Warwick, commanded by Colonel Charles Brayton; and one pair in the care of the Artillery Company at Bristol, commanded by Colonel William Throop;—all of which, it is presumed, are in order and fit for service.

At a crisis so alarming, and knowing this State to be unprepared to repel *even a small* force;—Impressed with the duty I owe my Fellow-Citizens, and being fully persuaded that this State has an indisputable claim upon the United States for a much larger supply of Arms, than we have as *yet* received, early in November I wrote the Representatives of this State in Congress, requesting them to make *another* application to the Secretary at War, and urge the necessity of furnishing this State with 1000 Stand of arms, to complete the number for which I *first* applied; and also to request the loan of a pair of Brass Field-Pieces, now lying at Fort Wolcott, and *not in use.* On the 8th of December, I was informed by the Honourable Richard Jackson, jun. and Elisha R. Potter, Esquires, that they had made application to the Secretary of the War Department for the Arms and Ordnance, but without effect. From which it appears, that however just our claim, we have but little reason to expect any further supplies from the General Government, at present.

From the measures pursued by the Administration of the United States, and such as it is reasonable to expect Great-Britain will adopt, in order to meet them, the War will, undoubtedly, be prosecuted by that nation with much greater vigour than she has done hitherto: Of course, this State, from its exposed situation, will be subject to no inconsider[illegible] share of it. It may, therefore, [illegible] improper to suggest the propriety [illegible] making provision for the purchase of a larger supply of Powder (the present supply being insufficient for that event;) as also a quantity of round and grape-shot for the Field-Pieces, there being none now in the possession of the State.

The state of our Militia you will perceive by the Return of the Adjutant-General, which I now lay before you:—And it gives me pleasure in informing you, that there appears an ambition to excel in discipline;—that the troops in general, are better organized, armed and equipped, than they have hitherto been, and I trust that when the exigencies of the times shall require their exertions they will with promptitude and bravery, stand forth in the defence of their religious, civil and maritime rights.

It is sincerely to be lamented, that the United States are involved in War, not only because of the vast expense of blood and treasure, and the consequent distress and misery with which many of our innocent Fellow-Citizens and their families will be visited, but because of the demoralizing effect it will have upon society at large, and of the sin and ingratitude committed against Him "who cannot look upon iniquity with the least allowance."

Although it has pleased the Almighty to suffer the pride of the nation to be humbled, by the disastrous situation of our armies, owing in a great measure to the very extraordinary measures pursued by the War Department, still we derive some consolation from the fact, that the Officers and men of our infant Navy (the stay and support of our National honour and prosperity) have convinced their Fellow-Citizens and the world at large, of their skill in their profession, as well as of their disposition to support and defend the American character.

Nothing material, of a public nature has transpired in the State, since your session in October last. The distresses however, consequent on a state of War are severely felt by our citizens, having already produced incalculable injury to them. While, under this unhappy pressure, I confidently hope that the citizens of Rhode-Island will never tarnish their characters, by any measures subversive of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, or the Laws of this State in unison therewith, but will, with a becoming resignation, endure the severe privations inflicted upon them, until it shall please the Supreme Disposer of Events to cause them to be removed.

WILLIAM JONES.

East-Greenwich, Feb. 16, 1813.

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

The United States at war with one of the most powerful nations in existence, subjected to greater loss, in consequence of it, than they would be, by being at war with all the rest of the world. Every attempt to fight the enemy by land has terminated either in defeat or disgrace: the expenditure of vast sums of money and loss of many valuable citizens in these abortive expeditions.

Thousands of our citizens, by the present state of things, are deprived of employment, and compelled to live in idleness; in many instances, deprived of the means of procuring a support for themselves and families.—Commerce nearly annihilated, the price of the produce of the soil, (except bread-stuffs) reduced in price, one half, on account of the risk in sending it to a foreign market. Flour and corn excessively high, in consequence of the hazard in bringing it from the Southward. Every article of foreign growth or manufacture advancing in price, whilst those of domestic growth are falling. The Country put to an immense expense, to raise and support large armies to conquer Canada, the possession of which, will prove an evil rather than a blessing. These are only a few of the items in the Catalogue of "Things as they are."

"THINGS AS THEY MIGHT BE."

The United States might be at peace with all the world, enjoy a lucrative commerce with all nations. Our seamen, instead of being under the necessity of engaging in privateering, would find profitable employment in the merchant's service. Mechanics of all descriptions would have good and constant employment; merchants and [illegible]ers would experience prosperou[illegible] and our farmers and lumber m[illegible] find a good and ready mar[illegible] ever they might have [illegible] it is Still, by a policy as m[illegible] United States, ruinous, the people [illegible] New-England more particularl[illegible] respect of its beland. (and we [illegible]omed to suffer uning otherw[illegible] they are," when they der "Th[illegible] Things as they might ought [illegible] be."

Constitutionalist.

Congress.

IN SENATE, Feb. 15.

THE bill from the House for prohibiting the employment of foreign seamen in the service of the U. States, was read a second time, and referred to Messrs. *Giles, Bayard, Lloyd, Smith* of Md. and *Hunter*, to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Bradley, from a committee on the subject, reported a bill to encourage more effectually the destruction of enemy's armed vessels in our waters, by the use of *Torpedoes, Submarine Instruments*, or any other destructive machines; and allowing to the destroyers one half of the value of the guns, cargo, tackle, &c. of the vessels destroyed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 13.

SUSPENSION OF NON-IMPORTATION.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee of Ways and Means, made the following report:

The Committee of Ways and Means report, That they have deemed it to be their duty, that the public service may not suffer and that the public credit may be duly supported, to look beyond the Ways and Means of the present year, and to take into consideration the revenue which may be wanted for the year 1814. That an estimate of the probable amount of the revenue which will accrue under existing laws, and be receivable within that year, has been submitted to Congress in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury made during the present session. That, comparing the amount thereof with the sums which will probably be required by a prudent regard to the public credit, it appears to the committee indispensably necessary to make a further provision; that this may be done by a partial suspension of the non-importation acts, which will be necessary to supply the revenue which will be wanted: That it is impracticable, during the present session, consistently with a due attention to the other business of the nation, to enact the laws necessary to embrace the last mentioned object; but that this may be done, without difficulty and without a delay which will be injurious either to the public credit or the public service, by an earlier meeting of Congress, than the constitutional period, which it will be the duty of Congress, or the Executive branch of the government, to fix at such time as shall be deemed most proper and expedient: That it is, however, necessary that the suspension of the non-importation acts which is contemplated should be enacted at the present session of Congress: and for this purpose and the imposition of additional duties on foreign tonnage, they beg leave to report a bill. They also report herewith a correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and this committee on the subject of this report.

Letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to the Secretary of the Treasury.

COMMITTEE-ROOM, Feb. 3, 1813.

SIR—I am directed by the committee of Ways and Means to request from you the favor of a reply to the following questions:

1. What in your opinion would be the probable amount of revenue applicable to the service of the year 1814, which would result from a modification or partial repeal of the non-importation acts, such as is suggested in your letter of the 10th day of June, 1812, addressed to the committee of Ways and means?

2. Is the modification suggested by that letter the best in your opinion that can be devised to obtain a given revenue with the least possible diminution of the effects of the non-importation acts? If not be pleased to suggest such alterations and improvements as occur to your mind.

3. Are there, in your opinion, any further legal provisions necessary, or will any be expedient, more effectually to enforce the non-importation acts, or to insure the more effectual collection of the revenue?

4. Would it, in your opinion, be advisable to increase the duty on foreign tonnage? If it would, to what amount? and what would be the probable addition to the revenue applicable to the year 1814 by such increase?

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES.

Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ANSWER OF THE SECRETARY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 9, 1813

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following answers to the questions proposed in your letter of the 3d inst.

1. It is believed, from the reasons stated in my letter of 10th June last to the committee of Ways and Means, that the amount of revenue applicable to the year 1814, which would result from a modification of the non-importation acts suggested in the said letter, may be estimated at about five millions of dollars, provided that modification takes place during the present session of congress.

2. No better modification, for the purposes therein intended, has suggested itself than that proposed in the letter aforesaid. But it would seem requisite, for the same object, that no drawback should be allowed on the re-exportation of the merchandize which which may be thus imported.

3. The most important legal provision, which appears necessary to enforce the non-importation acts, is a positive prohibition of a restoration by order of court of merchandize, the importation of which is prohibited by law. It is also believed that it will be necessary to order all the cargoes of salt, particularly from Lisbon, to be discharged under the inspection of proper officers: and it appears reasonable that the expence should be defrayed by the importers.

4. It appears, in every point of view, highly desirable, that the duty on foreign tonnage should be increased. A duty of 10 dollars per ton does not seem greater than what is required for the protection of American vessels. But I cannot form any correct estimate of the probable addition resulting to the revenue from such increase. Much would depend on the suppression of the trade carried on by American vessels with enemies licences.

With respect to the necessity of providing an additional revenue for the year 1814, I beg leave to refer to the statements made and opinions expressed, when I had the honor several weeks ago to wait on the committee of Ways and Means. And I beg leave to add that this necessity has been considerably increased by the subsequent expenditures authorised by law; amongst which must be particularly mentioned the act for the encrease of the navy, and that for raising 20,000 men for one year. Indeed, considering the general rate of expenditure resulting from the war measures which have been adopted, I am of opinion, it will be necessary to recur both to a modification or repeal of the non-importation acts and to the proposed internal taxes, in order to provide a revenue commensurate with those expences. When an additional revenue of five millions was believed sufficient, that opinion was predicated on the supposition made by the committee that annual loans of only 10 or 11 millions of dollars would be wanted. With a revenue of 12 millions of dollars for this year, it is ascertained that a loan of at least sixteen millions is necessary.

I have the honor to be, &c

ALBERT GALLATIN.

HON. LANGDON CHEVES, CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE WAYS AND MEANS.

The report and documents were read.

Mr. Cheves, then introduced the bill above mentioned, which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time by a vote of 44 to 36.

The report and bill were referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

GEORGIA CLAIMS.

The bill on this long agitated subject was called up. It was moved, that the committee of the whole should be discharged from further consideration of it, and that it should lie on the table.—Messrs. Clay and Poindexter advocated these motions, which were opposed by Messrs. Wright and Widgery. Both motions passed.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

A petition from the Abolition Society in Philadelphia was read, praying the attention of Congress to the conduct of certain Americans, who violated the law against the Slave-Trade, under the cover of foreign Flags.

A report of the Exports of 1812, was communicated and read.—☞ *The amount, 30 millions of dollars in domestic, and 8 millions in foreign products*

Bills—for the purchase of an Elementary Treatise of Military Discipline; —for remitting the public claims on certain goods captured by privateers; and for amending the Naturalization Law —were severally discussed in Committee, and progress made in each.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

DIRECT TAXES.

Mr. Little introduced the following resolution with some remarks in favor of the policy of the non-importation act, to which he avowed himself to be very friendly, and to the suspension of which he was opposed:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be, and hereby are instructed to report to this house bills of *the Taxes on Lands, Houses, &c.* for the support of the war.

The question of consideration of this resolution was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays—

For consideration,	66
Against it,	38

The resolution being thus presented to the House for its adoption—

A desultory debate of two hours took place on it, in the course of which a motion was made by Mr. Grundy to lay the resolution on the table, and negatived, 60 to 45.

The question on the adoption of the resolution, was decided as follows:—Yeas 47, Nays 69.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

The committee of commerce and manufactures reported a bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new certificates of registry for vessels after March next, in lieu of the old ones. Committed to the committee of the whole house.

By the last Mails.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 1, 1813.

THE superb *service of Plate*, voted to be presented to Commodore HULL, by the citizens of Charleston, is now in the hands of the engraver, and will be completed for presentation in a few days.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 16.

FRENCH PAPERS.

A file of the Paris Moniteur, to the 22d December, and the Bourdeax Indicateur, have been received by Capt. Taylor, who we understand has gone on to Washington with despatches.

TRANSLATIONS.

MUNICH, [*Bavaria*] DEC. 2. Several French and Italian corps are marching from Italy and Tyrol, for the North.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 9. Gen. Winzingerode, Aid-de-camp to the Emperor of Russia, has arrived here a prisoner.

BERLIN, [*Prussia*] DEC. 11. Troops continually pass this city. Great numbers of horses are bought for the army, 10,000 French troops from Pomerania have passed Stettin, for the Grand Army.

FRANCE.

PARIS, DEC. 18. On the 5th December, the Emperor assembled at his H. Q. at Smergony, the King of Naples, the Viceroy, Prince Berthier, Marshals Ney, Lefebre, Mortier, Davoust, and Bessieres, and informed them he had appointed the King of Naples his Lieutenant-General to command during the inclement season.—At Wilna, the Emperor gave audience to the Duke of Bassano, Minister of Foreign affairs.

From Wilna, his Majesty travelled in a sleigh, accompanied only by the Duke of Vicence, [Caulincourt] whose name he assumed.—He visited the fortifications at Prague, passed through Warsaw, where he remained several hours unknown.—On the 14th he arried at Dresden, and alighted at one o'clock at night at Count Serras his Minister.—He then took the road to Leipsic and Mentz.

DEC. 19 His Majesty arrived at the palace of the Thuilleries last night, at half past 11 o'clock, and received the Grand Dignitaries, Ministers and Grand Officers. At noon, this day, the cannon announced the arrival of his Majesty, in his good city of Paris.—Between 2 and 3, he shewed himself for a few moments, at a window. The people who covered the terrace of the Thuilleries, made the air resound with Long live the Emperor.

DEC. 22. His Majesty has held councils, for the redress of grievances—of interior Administration and Finances.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 23.

Important news may soon be expected from the Northward—as a letter from an officer at Buffaloe to his friend here, dated the 13th ult. states, that our army was to cross over to Canada, in a night or two from that date. There are 1500 regulars at Buffaloe.

The British Packet Chichester, with a mail for England, sailed from this port on Saturday morning. She will first proceed to the Chesapeake, to take on board Mr. Baker, the late British Secretary of Legation.

Arrived, and anchored in Princess Bay, near Amboy, as flag ship, the British Packet Francis Freeling, capt. Bell, with the December Mail. She left Falmouth on the 23d December, and was despatched from Bermuda on the 6th inst. by Admiral Cockburn, who had just arrived from England in the Ramilies, of 74 guns.—Passengers in the Packet, John L. Harris, Esq charged with despatches from the Russian government, and likewise from our Minister and Consul, resident at that Court.—Left at Bermuda, the Poictiers, Ramilies, Marlborough, and other vessels of war; and we learn, that eight 74's, and several frigates were hourly expected from England, which had been ordered, it is said, on the American station for the purpose of blockading our whole line of coast.

Letters were received in town on Saturday from Washington, which state that the Legislature of Virginia have been in secret session for some days supposed to relate to symptoms of insurrection amongst the blacks of that state. This is confirmed by a gentleman lately from Virginia, who adds that the conduct of the negroes has been very suspicious since the declaration of war, and that they were determined to emancipate themselves.

FROM BUFFALO, Feb. 11.

"We have this morning received 450 paroled American prisoners of war. Among them are Gen. Winchester, and 14 other officers of Harrison's army.—They were taken in the action of French Town, on the River Raisin, the 22d ult. and have been marched down Lake Erie to Buffalo.—It is said we have lost in this battle 400 killed and wounded, and 600 prisoners.—Many have died on their march down the Lake.—The British, it is said, have lost about 300 in killed and wounded."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, FEB. 26.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship Norfolk Packet, Capt Barnard, in this port yesterday from Liverpool, in 41 days, we have received Liverpool papers to the 13th of Jan. and the London Courier of the 11th.

The Loudon Courier of the 11th Jan. contains the Manifesto of the Prince Regent, in answer to the American Declaration of War. The great length of this document, which fills five columns, prevents our giving it this day. We have only room for the following abstract. His Royal Highness declares that every effort consistent with honour had been made to avert this evil.—That it is not on the part of Great-Britain a war either of ambition or conquest; but that all her interests and wishes point to peace. To prove these positions a detailed view is given of the relations and diplomacy of the two governments, in which he labours to prove that the American Government have never been sincere in their negotiation—but, acting under the baneful influence of French partiality, have constantly interposed some barrier to defeat an arrangement. After declaring that the right of blockading by sea, without a correspondent investment by land, can never be abandoned—and that it can never be admitted, that neutral trade with Great-Britain may be rendered a crime, exposing vessels to be *denationalized*—He adverts to the subject of search to take from American merchant vessels British seamen natural-born subjects, which he assumes as an incontrovertible right; and admitting that the similarity of language and manners makes it difficult to distinguish between Englishmen and Americans, assigning it as a reason for exercising a severe scrutiny.—He says, that unless the differences between nations are to be perpetual, it is impossible to find a justification for the introduction of the affair of the Chesapeake, which had been satisfactorily atoned for, as a matter of reproach. He denies, that the British had any agency in exciting the Indians to attack us—and utterly disavows any knowledge of the mission and "horrid plot" of Henry. He accuses the American government of disgraceful submission to France, and of groundless and unnatural hostility to Great-Britain. He says that, engaged in a struggle for her existence, and fighting the battles of the world, Great-Britain could hardly have expected that America, a nation of the same origin, language and religion, would have leagued with a tyrant to oppress her.

The same Paper contains a report from the French coast, that the remains of the French Grand Army had capitulated to Tchitchagoff and Wittgenstein.

Returns of the Russian staff, make the French losses prior to the battle of Borissow, amount to 25 Generals, 100 staff officers, 800 officers, 128,000 men, prisoners, and 600 pieces of cannon.

Accounts of the capture of the Macedonian had reached England, and caused much speculation and irritation.—The papers speak of the *disparity of force*, but say—"still, still British sailors did not use to regard it."

Capt. Carden, in his official statement of the capture of the Macedonian, states, that she was a perfect wreck, and an unmanageable log. On being taken on board the enemy's ship, says Capt. Carden, I ceased to wonder at the result of the battle. The United States was built with the scantling of a 74, carrying a very superior weight of metal, and a complement of 470 picked men.

Capt. B. informs, that 4 frigates, and a ship of the line, had sailed from Plymouth, (Eng.) for the coast of America, each of the frigates fitted in the most complete manner, having each 50 to 60 men additional—he also adds, that a large fleet of ships of the line and frigates (10 of the latter) were preparing at Plymouth, with all possible expedition for the coast of America.

Capt. Dacres arrived at London, Jan. 3d, from Halifax.

The Royal Oak 74, Egmont 74, Theseus 74, Bellona 74, Niemen 38, Revolutionaire 44, Desiree 36, and Mutine 18, sailed to cruise off the Western Islands. Another account says they sailed with *sealed orders*. A few days before their departure they were said to be destined for America.

Lt. Col. Patterson is appointed Lt. Gov. of Canada.

Bonaparte has appeared several times in public at Paris.

Riots continue at Nottingham.

The English channel and coast, swarm with French privateers, which have done much mischief. A severe gale of wind has wrecked many vessels.

Chesapeake and Delaware Blockaded.

From the London Gazette Dec. 26.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DEC. 26.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to cause it to be signified, by Lord Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of the Friendly Powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of his Royal Highness, for the blockade of the ports and harbors of the bay of the Chesapeake and of the River Delaware, in the United States of America; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the Law of Nations will be adopted and executed, with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

INTENDED BOMBARDMENTS.

From a Liverpool Paper of Jan. 11.

A squadron, consisting of 19 sail of the line, several large frigates, (razees) and five bomb vessels, will instantly proceed to the coast of American, to BOMBARD some of the PRINCIPAL PORTS. The division of this formidable expedition which is fitting out at Plymouth, consists, among others, of the Tyger, Queen and Abercrombie men of war, and they will take on board the fine battalion of marines, commanded by Major Williams, and recently on service with Sir Home Popham.

A Flag of Truce has sailed from Falmouth for America, it is said, with important despatches.

Spain.—Another change in the government of Spain is mentioned. The Cardinal de Bourbon is to be sole Regent. Arguelles is to be minister of finance.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool.

The London Courier says, respecting American frigates, "that it should be considered no disgrace for the largest British frigate to shun an engagement with these dangerous non-descripts."

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Buchanan and Smith, dated Liverpool, Jan. 9, to a Merchant in this town.

"An Order of Council has been issued, declaring the Chesapeake and Delaware in a state of blockade. Government continue to refuse licenses for the general importation of American produce in neutrals, as also to renew those granted American vessels or to issue new ones."

Newport,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1813.

By the arrival here Yesterday of the Packet Junon, from New-York, we received papers of Wednesday and Thursday last, from which the following interesting articles are copied:—

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Commodore Bainbridge, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. STATES FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, *St. Salvador, Jan. 3, 1813.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 29th ultimo, at 2 P. M. in south latitude 13 06, and west longitude 38, about ten leagues distance from the coast of Brazils, I fell in with and captured his Britannic Majesty's frigate Java, of 49 guns and upwards of 400 men, commanded by Capt. Lambert, a very distinguished officer. The action lasted 1 hour and 55 minutes, in which time the enemy was completely dismasted, not having a spar of any kind standing. The loss on board the Constitution was 9 killed and 25 wounded, as per enclosed list. The enemy had 60 killed and 101 wounded certainly (among the latter Captain Lambert mortally) but by the enclosed letter, written on board the ship (by one of the officers of the Java) and accidentally found, it is evident, that the enemy's wounded, must have been much greater than as above stated, and who must have died of their wounds previously to their being removed.—The letter states 60 killed and 170 wounded.

For further details of the action, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extracts from my journal. The Java had in addition to her own crew upwards of 100 supernumerary officers and seamen, to join the British ships of war in the East Indies; also Lieut. General Hislop, appointed to the command of Bombay, Major Walker, and Capt. Wood of his Staff, and Capt. Marshall, master and commander in the British navy, going to the East Indies to take command of a sloop of war there.

Should I attempt to do justice, by representation, to the brave and good conduct of all my officers and crew during the action, I should fail in the attempt; therefore, suffice it to say that the whole of their conduct was such as to merit my highest encomiums. I beg leave to recommend the officers particularly to the notice of government, as also the unfortunate seamen who were wounded, and the families of those brave men who fell in the action.

The great distance from our own coast, and the perfect wreck we made the enemy's frigate, forbid every idea of attempting to take her to the United States, and not considering it prudent to trust her into a port of Brazil, particularly St. Salvador, as you will perceive by the enclosed letters No. 1, 2 and 3. I had no alternative but burning her, which I did on the 31st ult. after receiving all the prisoners and their baggage, which was very tedious work, only having one boat left (out of eight) and not one boat left on board the Java.

On blowing up the frigate Java,

[illegible]ded to this place, where I have [illegible]d all the prisoners on their parole, [illegible] return to England, and there remain [illegible]til regularly exchanged, and not [illegible]ve in their professional capacities in [illegible] place or in any manner whatever [illegible]ainst the United States of America, [illegible]til the exchange shall be effected.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With the greatest respect,
(Signed) W. BAINBRIDGE.

Extract from Com. Wm. BAINBRIDGE's Journal, kept on board the United States frigate CONSTITUTION.

"Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1812.

"At 9 A. M discovered two strange [illegible]ls on the weather bow. At 10 dis[illegible]vered the strange sails to be ships; [illegible]e of them stood in for the land, and [illegible]e other stood off shore, in a direction [illegible]wards us. At 10 45, A. M. we tacked [illegible]ip to the northward and westward, [illegible]d stood for the sail standing towards [illegible], at 11 A. M. tacked to the southward [illegible]d eastward, hauled up the mainsail [illegible]d took in the royals. At 11 30, made [illegible]e private signal for the day, which [illegible]s not answered, and then sat the [illegible]ainsail and royals to draw the strange [illegible]il off from the neutral coast, and se[illegible]rate her from the sail in company.

"*Wednesday, 30th Dec. (nautical time)* [illegible] lat. 13, 6 S. long. 38, W. ten leagues [illegible]om the coast of Brazil, commences [illegible]ith clear weather and moderate bree[illegible]s from E. N. E. hoisted our ensign [illegible]d pendant. At 15 minutes past meri[illegible]an, the ship hoisted her colors—an [illegible]nglish ensign, having a signal flying [illegible] her main.

"At 1 26, P M. being sufficiently [illegible]om the land, and finding the ship to [illegible]e an English frigate, took in the main[illegible]il and royals, tacked ship, and stood for [illegible]e enemy At 1 50, P. M. the enemy [illegible]ore down with an intention of raking [illegible], which we avoided by wearing. At 2, [illegible]. M. the enemy being within half a [illegible]ile of us, and to windward, and having [illegible]auled down his colors except the union [illegible]ck at the mizenmast head, induced [illegible]e to give orders to the officer of the [illegible]d division to fire a gun a head of the [illegible]nemy, to make him show his colors, [illegible]hich being done, brought on a fire [illegible]om us of the whole broad side, on [illegible]hich the enemy hoisted his colors, and [illegible]mmediately returned our fire. A [illegible]eneral action, with round and grape, [illegible]hen commenced; the enemy keeping [illegible]t a much greater distance than I wish[illegible]d; but could not bring him to a closer [illegible]ction, without exposing ourselves [illegible] several rakes. Considerable ma[illegible]nœuvres were made by both vessels to [illegible]ake and avoid being raked. The fol[illegible]owing minutes were taken during the [illegible]ction:—

"At 2 10, P. M. commenced the [illegible]ction within good grape and cannister [illegible]istance, the enemy to windward, (but [illegible]uch farther than I wished.)

"At 2 30, our wheel was shot entire[illegible]y away.

"At 2 40, determined to close [illegible]with the enemy, notwithstanding his [illegible]aking. Set the fore and mainsail, and [illegible]uffed up close to him.

"At 2 50, the enemy's jib-boom got [illegible]foul of our mizzen rigging.

"At 3, the head of the enemy's bows[illegible]prit and jib boom shot away by us.

"At 3 5, shot away the enemy's fore[illegible]mast by the board.

"At 3 15, shot away his main top[illegible]mast just above the cap.

"At 3 40, shot away the gaft and [illegible]spanker boom.

"At 3 55, shot away his mizzenmast [illegible]nearly by the board.

"At 4 05, hazing silenced the fire of [illegible]the enemy completely, and his colors [illegible]in main rigging being down, supposed [illegible]he had struck, then hauled down the [illegible]courses to shoot ahead to repair our [illegible]rigging, which was extremely cut; [illegible]leaving the enemy a complete wreck; [illegible]soon after discovered that the enemy's [illegible]flag was still flying. Hove too to re[illegible]pair some of our damage.

"At 20 minutes past 4, the enemy's [illegible]mainmast went nearly by the board.

"At 50 minutes past 4, wore ship [illegible]and stood for the enemy.

"At 25. got very close to the enemy [illegible]in a very effectual raking position, a[illegible]thwart his bows, and was at the very [illegible]instance of raking him, when he most [illegible]prudently struck his flag—for, had he [illegible]suffered the broadside to have rake[illegible]ed him, his additional loss must [illegible]have been extremely great—as he [illegible]laid an unmanageable wreck up[illegible]on the water. After the enemy had [illegible]struck, wore ship, and reefed the top[illegible]sails—then hoisted out one of the only [illegible]two remaining boats we had left out of [illegible]eight, and sent Lieut Parker 1st of the [illegible]Constitution, to take possession of the [illegible]enemy, which proved to be his B. M. [illegible]Frigate Java, rated 38, but carried 49 [illegible]guns, and manned with upwards of 400 [illegible]men, commanded by Capt. Lambert, [illegible]a very distinguished officer who was [illegible]mortally wounded. The action conti[illegible]nued from commencement to the end [illegible]of the fire, 1 hour and 55 minutes The [illegible]Constitution had 9 killed and 25 wound[illegible]ed The enemy had 60 killed, and 101 [illegible]certainly wounded, but by a letter writ[illegible]ten on board the Constitution by one of [illegible]the officers of the Java, and accidentally [illegible]found, it is evident the enemy's wound[illegible]ed must have been considerably greater [illegible]than as above stated, and who must have [illegible]died of their wounds previously to be[illegible]ing removed. The letter states 60 killed and 170 wounded. The Java had her own complement of men complete, and upwards of 100 supernumeraries, going to join the British ships of war in the East-Indies; also several officers, passengers going out on promotion.—The force of the enemy in number of men at the commencement of the action is no doubt considerably greater than we have been able to ascertain—which is upwards of 400 men. The officers were extremely cautious in discovering the number. By her quarter-bill, she had one man more stationed to each gun than we had.

The Constitution was very much cut in her sails and rigging, and many of her spars injured.

At 7 P. M. the boat returned with Lieut. Chads, the 1st Lieut. of the enemies frigate, and Lieut. Gen Hislop, (appointed Gov of Bombay) Major Walker and Capt. Wood.

Capt. Lambert was too dangerously wounded to be removed immediately. The cutter returned on board the prize for the prisoners, and brought Cap Marshal, master and commander of the British navy, who was passenger on board, also several other naval officers.

The Java was an important ship, fitted out in the completest manner, to carry Lieut General Hislop and staff to Bombay.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in the Brazils, to his friend in Washington, dated

"January 6, 1813.

"Com. Bainbridge will return to his country covered with glory and honor from his brilliant action with the Java, which led to the capture and destruction of this once fine frigate; and I persuade myself our governmant and country will duly appreciate his very important services by rewarding the bravery and generosity which has done them both so much honor, and will tend so materially to fix our national character and consequence. I say generosity, because the magnanimous conduct of the Commodore, in the treatment of his prisoners, (among whom was Lieut Gen. Hislop and staff, destined for an important command in India) will be his greatest triumph.—The gallant conduct and liberality of our little squadron here, has impressed the Portuguese with a sense of our importance and national character, that will raise us in their estimation and of the world when all the facts shall have become known, in proportion as it will sink the boasted superiority and pride of the English. There seems to have been a particular Providence, overruling events to this effect.—Two very singular circumstances occurred, for which the Commodore is indebted to his good fortune in falling in with the Java; one the illiberal conduct of the Governor of Bahia, who with a view to figure at court as in the English interest, hoped to drive off our squadron from the coast by hostile expressions and threats, which prevented the Commodore from going into the harbour as he had intended, where he would have been at the very time the Java would have arrived; and the consequence might very probably have been the capture of the Hornet by her. The other circumstance which came in aid of our good fortune, and will be highly honorable to the character of our navy and to Capt. Lawrence, was a challenge sent by him to Capt. Green, of H. B. M's ship Bonne Citoyenne lying at Bahia, a ship of superior force, which induced the Com. to proceed to the northward for a few days, in compliance with his word of honour, pledged not to interfere, where he met with the Java; for had the two ships have been together, the Java in all probability would have run from them, and from her superior sailing would have escaped.

"Capt. Green declined accepting the invitation of Capt. L. and on his arrival in England, I trust the same frivolous excuse will not avail which has served him here, as he would not from fear, come out previous to the action, between the Constitution and Java, it is by no means probable he will now; and am apprehensive Capt. Lawrence will not have an opportunity of meeting him, although he will blockade him for three or four weeks longer."

FROM WASHINGTON, FEB. 19

In the House this day Mr. Grundy offered the following resolution.

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient that the 13th Congress of the U. S. should assemble on the Monday in May next; and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill accordingly."

The House agreed to consider the resolution without a division.

Mr. Roberts moved to lay it on the table. Negatived, 85 to 42.

Considerable debate arose on this resolution, which turned principally on the practicability of providing the revenue necessary for 1814, at the present session. Those who voted for it contended that it was not practicable; and many who voted against it declared their impression that an early session would be necessary, but that they would not vote for it now, because the effect of the adoption of the resolution would be to postpone the discussion of the bill for repealing the non-importation act and the subject of taxes, beyond the present session.

When the question was taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was decided in the negative, 70 to 53.

The engrossed bill to release the claims of the U. S. on certain goods, wares and merchandize, captured by private armed vessels, was read a third time and passed, 58 to 52.

NEW YORK, FEB. 25.

A letter from Washington mentions, that it is expected, as the clauses which went to provide a revenue by the repeal of the non-importation laws, are rejected, the Committee of Ways and Means will come forward with some new *project* on Monday.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Utica, dated Feb. 10.

"I saw an officer last evening from Buffaloe, who left there on Monday last and saw an express from Gen. Harrison, who stated that he had defeated the British and Indians at the River Raisin opposite Malden, and that he would take immediate possession of Malden. He also stated the British at Erie acknowledged the defeat, and that they had drawn off their forces from the Niagara frontier and from Kingston to reinforce their army above for again attacking Gen. Harrison."

We learn by a gentleman who left Albany on Tuesday morning (23d inst.) that the news of the victory obtained over the English at the River Raisin by Gen. Harrison's army, was discredited at Albany.

Arrived yesterday ship Canton, Allen, 39 days from Lisbon. Capt. Allen informs, that Lord Wellington arrived at Lisbon on the 15th of January, the day on which he sailed—That in his retreat from Madrid he lost between 4 and 500 men—That in one instance, he had to cut his way through a narrow pass where were posted several thousand French troops, and that he killed about 4000 of them.

He also informs, that Gen. Maitland was under arrest, and was to be sent to England to be tried, for not using his best exertions to prevent a junction between the French troops under Soult and King Joseph.

Latest from the Chesapeake.

Our marine intelligence this day will be found interesting. The report that Smith's island, at the mouth of the Chesapeake, was in possession of the British, is contradicted by Capt. Blackly, of the ship Ontario, who left the blockading squadron in Lynhaven Bay on Monday afternoon last. The Captains arrived in the Ontario, inform that the British ships were not full manned, and that great disorder prevailed on board.

We have the satisfaction of publishing in this day's Mercury, Com. BAINBRIDGE's official account of the late battle between the Constitution and Java.—It is impossible, while contemplating the achievements of our little navy, not to participate in the enthusiasm which the occasion so naturally inspires. It flings radiance on the dark and sable front of our political horizon, which would otherwise have been covered with more than Egyptian darkness. None, however, can so cordially felicitate themselves on such glorious events, as the party denominated Federal. They first disciplined the energies of our brave countrymen to the deep, and it is a singular fact that all the glory which the present administration pretended to have acquired is reflected from the ruins and wrecks of federal policy. What can be a more practical satire on the weakness and folly of our present rulers, than that they should be compelled to hide behind the wreck of their own ravages. Such is, however, the fact; and that all the glory which they can justly claim, is, that they did not annihilate the navy altogether.

Capt. OLIVER H. PERRY, of this town, (late Commodore of the Flotilla in this harbor,) with 150 seamen and a number of officers, all volunteers, have left this place for Sacket's Harbor, to join Commodore Chauncey.—*Success attend them!*

In the course of this week 100 seamen passed through this town on their way to Washington, to join the Adams frigate.

Lieut. Gen. Sir George Provost, under date of Feb 8, denies the exchange of Gen. Hull, and the other officers and men who had been made prisoners at Detroit, Queenstown, &c. as officially announced at Washington on the 18th of January last.

The Aurora, of the 17th inst. says "the Court-Martial which was to have assembled on the 25th inst. in this city, [Philadelphia] for the trial of Gen. Hull, is postponed till further orders."

In Memory of Washington.

The anniversary of the birth of the *Father of his Country* was celebrated in all our principal cities on Monday last, with those expressions of veneration for his memory, and of love and respect which his eminent services, and transcendent virtues will ever command from true Americans. Foremost in these patriotic expressions have been the Benevolent Societies established in almost every part of the country, which bear his name, and practice on his principles.

Died,

In this town on Sunday morning last, Mrs. *ABIAH HELMS*, consort of Mr. Geret Helms, in the 53d year of her age.

At Berlin, (N. Y.) on the 1st Jan. Mr. *PELEG VARS*, in the 42d year of his age, formerly of this town.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Feb. 27, 1813.

ENTERED.

Spanish sch'r Isabella, Bars, Havana.

CLEARED.

Sloop Roena, Smith, Norfolk.

Arrived at this port on Thursday last, Ship Ontario, Blackly, from Chesapeake Bay.—The Ontario was bound from Boston to Baltimore, but was taken possession of by the squadron in Lynhaven bay, the commodore of whom endorsed her papers, declaring all the ports in the Chesapeake blockaded; they put on board Capt. B. 26 prisoners, among whom are Capt's. Greene, Hall, Rowel, and Lamphere, whose vessels have been captured by the squadron, and ordered him to proceed to a northern port.—Capt. B. left the squadron at anchor in Lynhaven bay on Monday afternoon last, and consisted of the Frigates Maidstone, Com. Burdett; Belvidera, Capt. Byron; Junon, Capt. Saunders, and Lauristenus, sloop of war.—Com. Burdett said he was in hourly expectation of being joined by Admiral Colburn, from Bermuda, with two 74's, and that to the blockade of the Chesapeake would be added that of all the Southern ports.—The following are a list of the vessels captured by the squadron, from the 10th inst. to Monday last:—Sch'rs Spencer; Hope; Mary; Maryland; Mariner; Lottery, from Baltimore for France, captured by the boats of the squadron after a severe action, the capt. and 2d officer killed; Cora, from Nantz for Baltimore, ordered to Bermuda; Rebecca, from Boston for Baltimore, sent up to Norfolk with 260 prisoners; Spring-Bird, Rowel, from Savannah, with cotton; Stockholm, Lampheare, from Fredericksburg for South America, with 900 barrels Flour; Swedish brig Gustavus, from St Barts. for Baltimore; Triton, of Portsmouth, (N. H.); brig Jane, Greene, of this port, 18 days from New-Orleans for Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar, hempen yarn, &c. captured on the 13th inst. and ordered to Bermuda.—The squadron have also sent back to Baltimore several ships bound to Lisbon, and Cadiz. among them, ship Ocean, Coggeshall, of this port.

Capt. Greene, of the brig Jane, left at New-Orleans on the 28th January, the following vessels:—Ships Otho, Hunter, Franklin, and brig Deliverance, all of Philadelphia; Clara, Elizabeth, Otho, Iris, Oliver Ellsworth, and brig Botannic, of New-York; Ship Mount-Vernon, and brig Active, of Salem; Schooner William, Sayer, of this port All the above vessels were laid up.—Two ships from Salem, were off the Bar when Capt. G. came out.—On the 11th of Feb. in lat. 36, saw a 74, dismasted.

Same Day, Arrived in the east passage, the British ship Aurora, prize to privateer brig Holkar, 18 guns, of New-York.—The Aurora was bound from Liverpool to the River Plata, with a cargo of dry goods, iron ware, steel, &c invoiced at £ 45,000, in co. with a fleet of 90 sail, under convoy of a 74, two frigates and three brigs; parted from the convoy on the 9th of Jan. off the Cape de Verds, and 12 hours after was captured by the Holkar.—The Aurora is 306 tons, and mounts 10 guns.

The Holkar also captured on the 30th of Nov. last, the British brig Emu, of 10 guns and 25 men, from Portsmouth, (Eng) bound to Botany-Bay, with 43 women, convicts, for that place.—These women, together with the Captain and crew of the Emu, and the crew of the Aurora, consisting of 47 men, were landed on the island of St. Vincents (one of the Cape de Verd Islands,) on the 15th of Jan; provisions sufficient for four months were given them, and the island afforded plenty of water.

The Emu being a fast sailing vessel, part of the cargo of the Aurora was taken out, and put on board of her, consisting of 86 bales and packages of Dry Goods, and ordered, in co. with the Aurora, for the first port in America; the Emu was parted with on the 7th inst. in a gale of wind.

The Holkar was left on the 20th Jan. off the Cape de Verds, all well.

Same day, Swedish brig Carlshamn, Capt. Lundgreen, 29 days from St. Barts. bound to New-Haven.

Arrived Yesterday, ship Experiment, Dolliver, 23 days from St. Barts. bound to New-London—Left, snow Rising Sun, Mayberry, of this port; ship Mary, Clark, and sloop Dove, of New-Haven.—On Thursday, 40 miles S. of Montaug, spoke brig Gustavus, from St. Barts. for Boston.

A CARD.

The undersigned, return their most sincere thanks to Capt. HENRY BLACKLY, *of the Ship Ontario, for his kind treatment to them, while on board his Ship, from the Chesapeake to Newport; they having been put on board as prisoners, from the British Frigate Maidstone, Com. Burdett.*

MOSES HALL, DAVID HART, THOMAS FAXON, NATHANIEL GREENE, JAMES ROWEL, AARON OGDEN.

REMOVAL.

Deblois & Breese,

Inform their friends and the community,

THAT they have removed to No 16 *Spring-street*, where they offer for sale an assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY, at wholesale and retail.

They also solicit business on commission.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Censors of the Southern District for the Examination of Candidates, will be holden in the SENATE CHAMBER of the State House in NEWPORT, on WEDNESDAY the 10th of March next, at X o'clock A. M.

By order of AMOS THROOP *President*
JOHN MACKIE, *Recording Sec'y.*
Providence, Feb 24 1813

"Let there be Light."

THE Subscriber, having received from the President of the United States, Letters Patent, for an improvement in the GAS-LAMP, for lighting Manufactories, Mines, Mills, Streets, Theatres, Light-Houses and other buildings with Hydrogenous Gas, or inflamable air, produced by a chemical process on Pit Coal, in a much more agreeable, and less expensive manner than has hitherto been done by any other method; and having it now in operation in the Bathing House, in this Town, every room of which, with the apartments connected with it, are brilliantly illuminated with Gas Lights, to the exclusion of every other species of artificial means; he most respectfully invites gentlemen concerned in manufactories, &c to call and view it in operation, that they may be able to judge of the utility, and advantages of this improvement. Contracts will be entered into for furnishing and putting up the apparatus in Manufactories, &c in the course of the ensuing summer, on terms highly advantageous to the Proprietors.

The Gas apparatus is very simple in its construction, and so easy in its management, that any person of ordinary faculties, may be taught in one day, to manage every part of it effectually, and the trouble will be found infinitely less than that of trimming and tending Lamps, to afford the same number of flames.

The Gas Lights are in no way offensive, and very agreeable to the eye; and will be found extensively useful in every situation where much light is required, most especially in the growing manufactories of our country, inasmuch as they are less expensive than those from tallow or oil, and free from the inconvenience and danger resulting from the sparks, and frequent snuffing of lamps and candles, circumstances tending greatly to diminish the hazard of fire, and proportionably to reduce the rate of insurance on buildings and materials subject to that devouring element.

In offering to the public patronage a discovery which holds out so brilliant a prospect of extensive and permanent usefulness to the country, particularly to the manufacturing interest, I should make a sacrifice of feelings, were I to omit this opportunity to express my grateful acknowledgements to those gentlemen of this place, and in different parts of the United States, who have aided me in my undertaking, for the information and assistance they have afforded me in the accomplishment of my object.

DAVID MELVILLE.

Newport, Feb 19.

☞ *Letters post paid, will be duly attended to.*

GAS LIGHTS.

THE Proprietor, to gratify the public curiosity, and to be in some degree remunerated for the very great expense which a long course of experiments have occasioned him will have the BATHING HOUSE and the adjoining apartments lighted up with Gas to the exclusion of every other species of Artificial Light, for Public Exhibition, on MONDAY and THURSDAY Evenings, when a person will attend to give every necessary information.

Price of Admittance, 25 Cents each person.

Newport, February 19.

Marshal's Sale.

DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND.

IN Pursuance of a Warrant from the Hon. DAVID HOWELL Esq. Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District.

I do hereby give public Notice that I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 15th day of March next, X o'clock in the forenoon, at GARDNER'S WHARF, in NEWPORT, the British Ship MARY, of the burthen of 200 Tons, coppered to the bends, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, arms and stores—And also her Cargo, consisting (among other articles) of the following Merchandize, viz:—

Pipes and Hogsheads of bottled Beer; tierces of bottled Porter; tierces, barrels and hampers of bottled Liquors; Tierces of Bacon and Hams; about 20 boxes of Tin Plate, bundles iron Hoops, a quantity of Liverpool Coal, hogsheads of Oats, baskets and kegs of grits, baskets of Peas, kegs of Beef, cask of refined Sugar, baskets of Oysters, pot of Butter, boxes Cheese cask of Lime and kegs of tempered Lime, kegs Tongues, jars of tripe, casks of axes, adzes, hoes, and bells, iron log wheels, cog wheels and cogs, casks beans, jugs split pease, barrels flour, tierces of Salt, crates of earthern ware and glass, boxes of pipes, casks of stone ware, a number of chairs and about 10,000 Bricks

The Conditions of Sale will be 90 days credit for the ship and her appurtenances. The Cargo will be sold in lots to accommodate purchasers; all sums less than 500 Dollars, cash; from 500 to 1000 dollars 30 days credit, from 1000 to 5000 dollars 60 days, and any sum exceeding 5000 dollars 90 days credit.

The Notes are to be given payable at Bank, with approved sureties.

Dated at Providence, this 25th day of Feb 1813

EBENEZER K. DEXTER, *Marshal.*

Poetry.

[We copy the following elegant effusion from the "General Repository and Review;"—a periodical work published at Cambridge, (Mass.)

ON A SUMMER EVENING.

TO A LADY.

IT is a lovely eve. Meek twilight now
Begins her gentle, but too short-liv'd reign,
The evening-star shines in her radiant front;
The gilded clouds slow-rising from the west,
Her robe of state;—her golden sandals press
The verge of heaven. It is a lovely eve.—
How different from the morn so lately seen!
Then all was life, and joy, and harmony;
The sportive birds sang to the rising dawn,
And to the quicken'd sense the perfum'd air
Seem'd doubly odorous; the dewy grass
Glittered like Fancy's fairy work;—the Sun
Looked on it, and the tints so beauteous late,
Like the gay dreams of youth, dissolved in air.
Now all is calm and still. No more the groves
Echo the songster's cheerful note.—
Nought breaks the silence but the frog's rude croak
Discordant, sounding from the distant pool.
Yet say, is not this contemplative hour
When all around breathes peace, more dear to thee
Than all the transient splendors of the morn?
But see the Sun long sunk beneath the west,
Leads his last glories to the evening cloud.
How many eyes that mark his setting beam,
Shall never see his rising!—Even so,
Father, for so it seemeth good to thee.
The longest day that man must spend on earth,
How short, how doubtful! Yet in this brief space,
We toil, and sigh, and strive, and are content.—
The twilight now has closed; but all the scene
Of glory is not ended; in its stead,
Majestic night, with all her train of worlds,
Appears sublime in beauty. Fancy now
Escapes from earth and soars above the stars.
Dear lady, so let our short day be spent,
That when our sun is set, its parting beams
May lighten years yet distant; and when time
Has whelmed us in the wreck of days gone by,
Our rising may be joyous.

Joel Read's

COLLECTION OF PSALM TUNES.

A SECOND Edition of the *New-England Selection*, or *Plain Palmodist*, is now ready for sale at the Book-Stores of *Manning & Loring*, Boston, *John Brewer*, Providence, and ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, *Newport*, and by the publisher in Attleborough, (Mass.)

The encouragement given the Publisher by the sale of his first Edition, and the solicitations of his musical friends, has induced him to publish this second edition, which is but little varied from the first, (by exchanging a few tunes,) which he hopes will be for the better. He presents his thanks to all those who have patronised the Collection, and recommends this edition to the perusal and use of Societies, and teachers of Music in the several States, in New-England, and elsewhere.—Price 8 Dollars per dozen, 75 cents single. JOEL READ.

Attleborough, Oct. 20, 1812.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious HOUSE at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 20.

W[illegible] REBECCA COLE, Wife of [illegible] having left his House [illegible] this is to caution and [illegible] persons against trusting said *Rebecca* [illegible] of her family, on my account, as I am [illegible] to pay no debts of her contracting [illegible] date

SAMUEL COLE.

South-Kingstown, Feb. 1, 1813.

New Publications,

RECENTLY RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

At their Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

TRAITS OF NATURE, a Novel, by Miss BURNEY, in 2 Volumes.

MARIAN, a Novel, in 2 vols.

The Life and Administration of the Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL; including a copious narrative of every event of importance, foreign and domestic, from his entrance into public life, to the present time; a detail of his Assassination, &c. &c &c. with the probable consequences of the sudden overthrow of the remains of his Administration &c. &c. and a development of the delicate Investigation —By *Charles Verulam Williams*, Esq

Memoirs of the Life and Character of the late Rev GEORGE WHITEFIELD —Faithfully selected from his Original Papers, Journals and Letters; illustrated by a variety of interesting Anecdotes, from the best authorities Originally compiled by the late Rev JOHN GILLIES, D D —First American, from the London Edition.—Revised and corrected, with large additions and improvements, by AARON C SEYMOUR, Author of "Letters to young Persons"

A compendious Treatise on the use of the Globes and of Maps; being a plain and comprehensive introduction to the practical knowledge of Geography and Astronomy:—Containing also a brief view of the Solar System; a variety of Astronomical Tables; numerous Problems, for the exercise of the Learner, &c.—By JOHN LATHROP, jun A. M

Also, just received,

A FEW more Copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE of this State.—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Jan. 30, 1813

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, Broad-street, BOSTON.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, 120 Packages English GOODS; comprising a good assortment of the ollowing Articles:—

Broadcloths,	Cotton shirtings,
Cassimeres,	Pins,
Blankets,	Ferrets,
Flannels,	Q and bindings,
Plains,	Velveteens,
Bombazetts,	Genoa cords,
Wildbores,	Tabby velvets,
Rattinetts,	Dimities,
Kerseys,	Cambric do.
Bockings,	Furniture do.
Ladies Cloths,	Shirt moulds,
Hunters' do.	Worsted hosiery,
Braces,	Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Silk Twist,	Linens, &c.
Long Lawns.	

A L S O,

Ninety Packages Scotch GOODS: being a most elegant assortment of Fancy Muslins and Handkerchiefs, selected expressly for this market, viz.

Purple picquet,	Hailstone purle,
Victory gauze,	do leno,
Birds eye,	Tambor'd sprigs,
Whip netts,	Bandeau hdkfs.
Drop netts,	crape, leno & nett,
Spotted leno,	Policat & madrass handkerchiefs.
Plain leno,	Imitation cambrics,
Spotted crape,	Book muslins,
Riddle lappet,	India muslins,
Seeded books,	Turkey red bandannas,
Cluster seeded,	Mussulipstams.
Patent nett,	Bandannas, of all colours, &c. &c.
spidered do.	
Veined do.	
Sprigg'd purle,	

The above Goods will be sold at a fair advance by the Package, for approved paper; and a general assortment will be open to sell by the piece.

Boston, Oct. 8.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

To be Leased at Public Auction.

On MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, at XI o'clock A. M. if fair weather, if not the first fair day after, on the premises.

THAT pleasant and beautiful Estate, late the property of JOB ALMY, deceased, consisting of a good House, Barn, Crib and other buildings thereon, and three Acres of Land adjoining the same, with an Orchard thereon, about One mile from the State-House.—Said House has been improved as a Public House, but will suit the Gentleman or Farmer.—*Also*, Nine Acres and one quarter of Land, adjoining the Town Pond.—Conditions made known at the time and place.

Newport, Jan. 29.

REGULAR Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY next, Nov. 24th, at X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, in front of No. 2, Market-Square.

AN assortment of GROCERIES and a variety of other articles.—Public Sales will be continued weekly, on each succeeding TUESDAY, if fair weather, if not the first fair day after. Those who may wish to dispose of Goods at Auction, may be assured that every attention will be paid to their interest, at the time and place as above. All Goods sold for cash, the sales will be ready to exhibit, and money paid, on the day succeeding each sale.

Cash advanced if required, and Goods stored in a Fire-proof store.

H. BULL, *Auc'r.*

AT PRIVATE SALE.

200 M. pine and spruce boards, pine and spruce scantling from 3 by 4 to 6 by 6, cedar and pine clapboards and shingles. locust and cedar posts, a quantity of birch boards and plank, 4, 3 and 2 inch oak, pine and spruce plank, bar iron by the ton, logwood by ton, a large assortment of wrought and cut nails and spikes by the cask, iron shovels by the dozen, pitch and turpentine by the barrel, sheathing boards, nails and paper, roll brimstone by the box, 2 pipes of old Madeira Wine, West-India and New-England Rum by the hhd. gin, cognac, Spanish and rectified Brandy by the pipe, cherry rum by the hhd. Teneriffe wine by the qr-cask, 20 bbls. green and white coffee, 5 bales upland cotton, souchong tea by the chest, white Brazil sugar by the box, Albany peas by the cask, linseed oil by the bbl. negro head tobacco by the keg, copperas by the barrel, a quantity of Isle of France indigo, mace by the pound, pepper and pimento by the bag, 200 boxes brown soap, and 100 boxes mould candles.

Any of the above articles, together with a general assortment of Groceries at retail.

A small assortment of Dry Goods, consisting chiefly of American manufactures, among which are blue and mixed superfine Merino Broadcloths. All which will be sold on reasonable terms, by

HENRY BULL & Co.

Newport, Nov 20

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.—Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his Shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, bindingskins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

*** All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames-Street, a present occupied by Mr. *John Gibbs*.—Possession given immediately. *Also*, A Bake-House adjoining the same.—Apply to

WM. C. GARDNER.

Newport, Feb. 6.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE.

On the most reasonable Terms,

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also Mastic Tile by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe-clay; suitable for Ovens.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 51, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds.
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels

154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf.

Newport, Oct. 10.

Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any in the U. S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable		Beavers.
Superfine	do.	Castors.
Common	do.	Do.
Patent elastic silk		Hats.
Plated and Wool		Do.

With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats —All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, August 15.

Marshal's Sale.

DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND.

IN Pursuance of a Warrant from the Hon DAVID HOWELL Esq. Judge of the District Court for Rhode Island District.

I do hereby give public Notice that I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on MONDAY the first day of March next, at X o'clock in the forenoon, at the LONG WHARF, in NEWPORT the British ship JEANE, of the burthen of 340 Tons together with her tackle, apparel and furniture. The ship was built at Borrowslong, in North Britain, is coppered to the bends, and is said to be a fast sailer, and can be sent to sea at a small expence.

And also her Cargo on board, consisting of 16 or 18 000 bushels of LIVERPOOL SALT, of an excellent quality

The Conditions of Sales will be 90 days credit for the ship and her appurtenances —The Salt will be sold in Lots from 500 to 4000 Bushels; and all sums less than 500 Dollars, cash, from 500 to 1000 dollars, 30 days credit, from 1000 to 5000 dollars, 60 days, and any sum exceeding 5000 dollars, 90 days credit

The Notes are to be given payable at Bank, with approved endorsers.

The Inventory of the Ship, and the Salt may be seen by applying to Mess'rs. CRANSTON & SHAW at Newport.

Dated at Providence this 10th day of Feb. A. D. 1813

EBENEZER K DEXTER *Marshal*

George Wanton,

Has just received and for sale,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use, all of which will be sold by the groce, dozen or single as low as can be purchased from the publishers:—Among which are

Webster's Spelling Books; Mavor's and Murray's do; Alden's 1st, 2d and 3d vols Columbian Exercise; Daboll's Arithmetic, American Preceptor, Morse's and Dwights Geography; Columbian Orators; Testaments, Murray's English Reader and Sequel; do. abridged and large Grammars; Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries.

Also received,

Forty Reams best Foolscap Writing Paper, and a few Reams low-priced No 2 and 3 do.

Best English and American Letter Paper, and other Articles of Stationary

ALMANACKS for 1813.

Bickerstaff's Rhode-Island, Farmer's and Clergyman's Almanacks, by the groce dozen or single; Blank Account Books, of every size and price; Pocket Memorandum Book with pencils; School and Family Bibles, with and without plates. Prayer Books, cheap pocket edition, and others with plates, bound in Morocco.

THE HAT-STORE

is furnished with Men's, Youth's, and Children's HATS, of every description and price—wide and common brims, made in the best manner, and which will not crack or fade.

Just received from the Boston Factory.

Men's superfine fashionable beavers; do castor and plated; youth's and children's beavers; men's and boy's best felt Hats; few dozen cheap coarse felt Hats

PAPER HANGINGS.

Some thousand rolls Paper Hangings, suitable for rooms or window curtains.

Just received 3 boxes low priced papers.

For sale, as above,

Several hundred Volumes of second-hand BOOKS, consisting of History, Voyages Travels Novels, Romances, Plays Poems, &c which will be sold for less than half their original Price

Newport, Dec 4 1812

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. *M. Fearing*, in Thames-street.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport Sept. 6.

Right about Face

ADVENTURERS OF FORTU

And March to the Truly Fortu

LOTTERY OFFICE of

J. C. SHAW

Who sells HIGH PRIZES—and [illegible] order a Ticket in the PLYMOUTH BA[illegible] LOTTERY $12,000 Highest Pr[illegible] which Lottery will commence dra[illegible] on the 12th of Feb. in Boston.

N. B.—A correct List, from Managers, will be received during whole time of the drawing, upon w[illegible] statement, warranted undrawn Tic[illegible] may be obtained by application as ab[illegible]

If you want Money—come and tak[illegible]

Present price—Wholes, $5 50
Halves, 2 87
Quarters, 1 50

But will rise as the drawing progre[illegible]

Newport, Feb 6.

Sales at Auction

On FRIDAY, April 12, 1813, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. on the premises, u[illegible] previously disposed of at pri[illegible] sale.

A LOT of Land, situated on a [illegible] near the south end of the T[illegible] with a large building thereon, form[illegible] used in the Manufactory of Sperm [illegible] Candles, and which might with a s[illegible] expence be converted into a conven[illegible] Dwelling-House.—Also, a large [illegible] screw and bar, several coppers of [illegible] ous sizes, a number of cedar tu[illegible] iron plates, and sundry other im[illegible] ments. The screw and coppers, [illegible] suitable for the use of clothiers [illegible] dyers.—The conditions of pure[illegible] will be made known at the time [illegible] place of sale.—Any person inclinin[illegible] purchase the estate, or any of the [illegible] terials separately, at private sale, [illegible] have a view of them, and receive lib[illegible] encouragement, by applying to

ROBERT ROBINSO[illegible]

Newport, Jan. 28.

To be Sold at Public AUCTI[illegible]

On SATURDAY, March 20, 1813 [illegible] XI o'clock A. M. on the premise[illegible] not previously disposed of at pri[illegible] sale.

A FARM, containing about 35 A[illegible] of good land, with a Dwell[illegible] House, out buildings, and a Store [illegible] joinging, suitable for a retailer, situ[illegible] in South-Kingstown, about 2 miles f[illegible] Little-Rest Hill, and 7 miles from [illegible] South-Ferry: and belonging to the [illegible] of *Samuel Curtis*, deceased.—For te[illegible] &c. which will be liberal, appl[illegible] SAMUEL CURTIS, living on [illegible] premises

South-Kingstown, Feb. 9.

NEWPORT, sc.—*Supreme Judicial Co[illegible] Clerk's Office, county of Newport*

WHEREAS WILLIAM PULLEN, of [illegible] port, in the county of Newport, la[illegible] er has this day filed in said Office the [illegible] doing of the General Assembly, at [illegible] October Sess[illegible], A D 1812, granting him [illegible] benefit of an Act made and passed June [illegible] entitled "*An Act for the relief of [illegible] Debtors*"—This is therefore to notify [illegible] creditors of the said WILLIAM PU[illegible] that they be and appear, if they think fit [illegible] the Supreme Judicial Court, to be hold[illegible] Newport, within and for the county of N[illegible] port on the first Monday of March next [illegible] nominate Commissioners to receive and [illegible] tribute the effects of the said *William Pu[illegible]*

GIDEON PALMER, *Cle[illegible]*

Newport, Feb 4 1813.

To be Sold at Public AUCTI[illegible]

On MONDAY, March 1, 1813, at [illegible] house of Mr. Asa Shaw, at the [illegible] of Broad-street.

TWENTY valuable COWS.—Sho[illegible] weather prove unfavourable, they [illegible] be sold on the first fair day after.—T[illegible] liberal, and made known at the Sale.

Newport, Feb. 18.

TO LET,

And possession given the 21st of M[illegible]

THE HOUSE, Shop in fr[illegible] No. 107, Thames-Street, [illegible] occupied by Mr. *Nathaniel Swee[illegible]* Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNE[illegible]

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of excellent La[illegible] consisting of about Twenty Acres. [illegible] in Plainfield, (Con) on the road le[illegible] westerly from Plainfield Cetron Factory. [illegible] a very convenient Dwelling-House. [illegible] barn, and other buildings thereon fra[illegible] good well of water near the house. an[illegible] Orchard of excellent Fruit and bou[illegible] northerly on a river.—Any person wishi[illegible] purchase, may know the terms by app'[illegible] the Subscriber living near said premises.

JOSEPH SHEPHERD

Plainfield, Feb 18 131[illegible]

TO LET.

THE Dwelling-House now o[illegible] pied by the Subscriber, with two shops and store, corner of Ma[illegible] square.—It is one of the best stan[illegible] Newport for a Boarding-House. [illegible] Grocery store.—Possession will be [illegible] en the first day of April next.—For [illegible] ther particulars, apply to

BENJAMIN REYNOLD[illegible]

Who has also TO LET.

A Dwelling-House, opposite [illegible] Market, on Newman's Wharf, now [illegible] cupied by Mr. *Thomas Earnsh[illegible]* [illegible] a good stand for a Boarding-House [illegible] for a grocery store.—Possession [illegible] be given the 21st of April next.— [illegible] further particulars, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. [illegible]